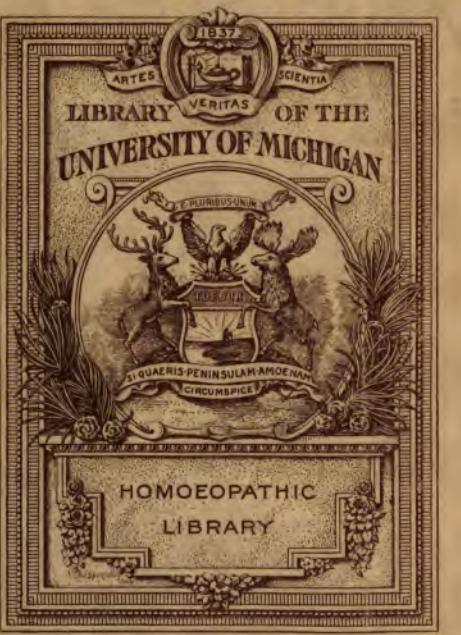
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MEMORANDA.

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—o—(DOSE.)—o—

One pellet for a child, three for an adult. Or mix fifteen pellets in a glass half full of water and take one, or two teaspoonfuls, every two, three, six or twelve hours, according to severity of symptoms.

—o—(NEVER.)—o—

NEVER give more than one remedy at a time, AND NEVER alternate medicines.

—o—(AVOID.)—o—

Strong acids, tea, coffee, spices, all stimulants, saleratus, perfumery, strong smelling disinfectants, plasters, ointments, gargles, and all other medicines must be avoided.

ACONITE.

(To prevent calling the doctor.)

AT COMMENCEMENT of any feverish condition (as if measles, mumps, inflammation of bowels or lungs were threatened). Hot *dry* skin. Fever, toothache, earache, etc. after a chill in *dry cold air* (Acon. and Bry. differ from Rhus). Full, bounding pulse, restlessness, thirst. *Effects of fright* (palpitation, diarrhœa, colic, fainting, suppressed menses, etc.). Paleness or faintness when rising up. *Anxiety, fear,* with great excitability. First stages of croup. Cough short, dry (compare Bel., Bry., Fer. phos., Nux); short breathing, oppression in chest, sharp pains in chest. *Hemorrhage* from lungs. Sudden uterine hemorrhage. Nosebleed, bright blood. Itching of anus (with worms, see Sulp.). Urine or menses suppressed by taking cold (see Puls.). Attack of numbness etc., with *fear* of paralysis.

ARNICA.

Arnica is used externally for bruises and sprains, *but is harmful* if applied to bleeding places. Mix 15 to 20 drops of the tincture in a gill of water, and apply to the injured parts, at the same time *give 2 or 3 pellets* of the homœopathic preparation, every 3 or 4 hours. *Never continue Arnica* longer than 24 hours, substitute cool water, or discontinue all external treatment.

ARSENICUM.

Very great exhaustion with restless tossing, anguish, dread of death (compare Acon., Bel., Gels.). Raw, burning nostrils, eyes and lids, with acrid watery discharge. Desires acid drinks, violent unquenchable thirst, and *drinks but little at a time.* Horrid nausea, vomiting (comp. Ipec., Verat.), *burning* in stomach, swollen abdomen, sometimes brought on by eating ice-cream or fruit. Diarrhœa (comp. Bry., Cham., Cinch., Coloc., Ipec., Merc., Nux, Puls., Verat.) dark, thin, offensive. Asthma,

must sit bent forward, or spring out of bed at night, worse after midnight (asthmatic attacks sometimes call for Acon., Ipec., or any other remedy having appropriate symptoms of cough).

BELLADONNA.

To prevent Scarlet fever, mix fifteen pellets as noted under "DOSE";- give one teaspoonful every *forty eight* hours *only*. Prepare afresh after giving two doses; give three or four times in all.

Inflammation with deep redness. Throbbings. Pains which come quickly, and go quickly. Flushed face, scarlet redness of the body, dry heat. Delirium, stupor. Startings in first sleep, *drowsy but cannot fall asleep*. Throws the head back, *bends the body backwards*. Spasms increased by light, noise, or touch. Eyes red, dread of light, *pupils dilated*. Earache (see Acon., Cham., Hep., Merc., Puls.) right ear. Nosebleed suddenly, with hot head. Headache and vertigo worse when stooping. Throat sore (compare Acon., Fer. phos., Hepar, Merc., Nux) *right side*, difficult and

painful swallowing, thirst. Dry, hard, painful, spasmodic cough, with tickling in upper part of the chest or larynx. Cough awakens from sleep. Wind colic (compare Cham., Coloc., Nux, Puls.), menstrual pains (compare Acon., Cham., Coloc., Puls.), and children's colic with violent pains contorting body.

BRYONIA.

Cough, dry or loose, *excited by motion*, talking, eating, warm air, seems to start from throat, causes pain in head or bowels. Sharp pain in right side when drawing a deep breath (see Acon., Fer. phos.). Colds from dry cold weather, or drafts, when perspiring (like Acon., but *differing* from Rhus). Fever, after overwork, with dry heat, or sweat, *thirst for large quantities*, aching in the limbs, delirious dreams. Irritable, obstinate, effects of provocation (see Coloc.). Headache worse from motion or stooping, *very drowsy, desires to remain quiet.* Indigestion, tongue thickly coated brown, or white, dry tongue, nau-

sea when rising up, bitter taste. Diarrhœa after eating fruit, worse in the morning, or directly after eating. Constipation with large hard stools (see Nux, Puls., Sulp.). Painful caking of the breasts (see Puls.). Stiff neck, mumps on right side (see Merc., Rhus). Measles, with cough, drowsiness, etc., early stages (see Acon., Bel., Cham., Puls.). Rheumatism *worse from motion*, or touch.

CHAMOMILLA.

(Sometimes given to make "bad children" good, and it may take the place of corporal punishment)

Excessive fretfulness, children cry, and *are stilled only while carried about*, want this or that, but push it away when offered. Pains in decayed teeth (see Merc.), worse from warm food or drink. Pains (earache, etc.) seem unbearable, with great nervousness. *Redness of one cheek*, especially the left. Children's spasms and fits (see Acon., Bel.). Rattling cough day and night, even in sleep. Green, slimy diarrhœa, or discharges yellow like chopped

eggs. Wind colic (with other characteristics of Cham.). Menstrual colic with dark clotted blood, menstruation early and profuse.

CINCHONA.

Great general weakness, sweat night and day. Effects *shortly after* losing blood, or other fluids. Diarrhœa *painless*, undigested, worse at night, flatulent colic. Weak digestion with voracious appetite, food returns to mouth, dull headache, head feels bruised inside and out.

COFFEA.

Sleepless, mind overactive, or full of fears.

Dose,- two or three pellets every two or three hours after going to bed.

COLOCYNTH.

Colic in stomach or bowels— cutting, tearing, squeezing, cramping pains— *in paroxysms*, recurring every few minutes, the sufferer bends double, seeks relief by pressing body against bed or corner of table, nausea, vomiting, cramps in legs,

attacks often brought on by vexation or anger. Diarrhœa, dysentery, with frequent thin discharges, bloody, slimy, bright yellow, undigested, renewed by food or motion. Intense menstrual pains as above.

FERRUM PHOS.

Sometimes *instead* of Aconite at commencement of sore throat, etc.

On taking cold, sore throat, *hoarseness,* threatened croup, pain in chest, cough, *heat without much thirst. Hoarseness preventing singing,* or following overstraining the voice.

GELSEMINUM.

The patient has *a slow pulse,* and *fears* he will have intermittent fever. (Among other remedies for diseases brought on, or accompanied by fright or anxiety, are Acon., Arsen., Cof.).

HEPAR SULPH.

Croup and hooping cough, with hoarse *loose* (compare Bry., Cham., Ipec., Merc., Puls.) cough, and choking as if suffocating,

coughs when any part of the body is uncovered. Sore throat, with feeling like a lump when swallowing, or *as if a splinter were sticking in the throat*, sharp pains dart toward ears. Hepar cures or hastens the bursting of abcesses (in throat, etc.), boils, and felons. Sour sweat, sore mouth, etc. *after taking mercury*.

IPECACUANHA.

Vomiting, bitter, sour, food, or phlegm, *severe nausea*, distress at pit of stomach, pale face, faintness, exhaustion, coldness. Colic, slimy green stools. *Loose cough, as if chest were full of mucus*, hooping, strangling as if about to suffocate (loses the breath), face turns blue, breathing very rapid. *Hemorrhage* (compare Acon., Bel., Cinch.) from lungs or womb, bright red (not checked by Aconite). *Chills and fever* where much quinine has been taken.

MERCURIUS SOL.

Do not give this nor any other remedy for humors and eruptions, for they should be treated by a physician.

Rheumatic pains worst at night, *with profuse sweat.* Pains, itching, etc. are increased by warmth of the bed. Mumps on either side, with other Merc. symptoms. Toothache in decayed teeth, if Cham. does not help. Sore throat with ulcers, fetid breath, *profuse flow of saliva*, worse when swallowing, tongue swollen. Sneezing, thick discharge from eyes, ears, or nose; or thin *acrid* discharge making lids, nose, or ears raw and sore. Diarrhœa or dysentery, green, slimy, bloody stools, frequent, with *straining* during *and after* discharge.

NUX VOMICA.

Sicknesses resemble those helped by Pulsatilla, *temperament and the times of sickness* are different.

Best suits lean, excitable, dark haired persons, who overwork mentally, lose sleep, take coffee or other stimulants.

Sick headaches, indigestions, colic, dizziness, gloomy nervousness *from causes above noted.* Complaints are *worst in the morning.* Piles, with or without blood. Constipation with ineffectual straining,

sour or bitter risings, wind in stomach and bowels. After wine-drinking, etc., frequent desire to urinate, useless urging and pain. Mornings,- snuffles, sneezing, raw sore throat, and dry cough.

PULSATILLA.

Best suits mild, light haired persons.

Complaints *worst afternoon and evening*, better in the open air. Disordered stomach after eating fat or rich food, tongue coated white, bitter or sour taste; flatulency, constipation, *chills*, or flushes *with little thirst*. Diarrhœa at night, with green stools and colic. Sick headache from greasy food, or *menses checked or delayed*. Breasts cake, with fever but no thirst. Later in progress of a cold, *thick, yellow discharge* from eyes or nose. *Loose* cough becomes drier evenings. Earache at night (see Bel., Cham., Merc.). Styes. Urine passed seldom, scanty, pain afterward. Rheumatic pains moving from place to place, worse when sitting (compare Rhus).

RHUS TOX.

Rhus differs especially from Bryonia.

Stiff neck, stiff joints, or rheumatic pains, *occurring in damp weather, or brought on by getting wet, relieved by motion.* Strains or sprains (instead of Arnica, but only used internally). Mumps left side. Ivy poisoning. Face, nose, or scalp burning, tingling, red, as if erysipelas were threatened (compare Bel.).

SULPHUR.

If constipation returns, or is not helped after taking Nux, Puls., or Bry., and eating *fruit for breakfast*, give two or three doses of Sulphur, twelve hours apart. If itching of the anus, (with worms) is not cured by Acon., give Sulphur as above.

VERATRUM.

Cholera, cholera morbus, cholera infantum:— Discharges clear like rice-water, or brownish watery, involuntary; vomiting, great exhaustion, pallor, cold clammy sweat, colic, cramps in the legs, violent thirst.

NAMES.

NAMES of diseases— as measles, mumps, influenza— should not *often* be thought of in choosing the medicine for a sick person; for this reason no list of diseases is here given. Such a list would be convenient, but its use must sometimes lead to *dangerous mistakes*, because a remedy should not be given to a name, but to a sick person. Every sick person, attacked by a sickness as characteristic even as pleurisy, is affected in his own peculiar way, and should be treated only for his own peculiar symptoms.

Remember the *probability* that a *mistake* will be made *by you*, as to the *name*.

In any illness, a strong pulse and violent fever must lead you to choose one of the remedies whose array of symptoms makes a picture of the sufferer (probably Acon., Bel., Bry., Cham., Coloc., or Nux); a mild attack, with no thirst and little fever, will call for Puls., or, perhaps, Fer.

phos. A vigorous, passionate child or older person *is likely* to be vigorously attacked by pleurisy, diarrhœa, or other disease; If the sick person is mild, his symptoms will probably be less acute. Yet there are but few mild people, and diseases may seize the mild ones with such force as to call for remedies more energetically indicated:— *To think* is better than to look for "Pleurisy", and give the first medicine marked "Pleurisy".

Now do you understand that you must use judgment? In undertaking a responsibility so considerable as to choose a remedy for a sick person, either you should not treat him at all, or you should observe carefully his symptoms, and carefully compare them with the recorded indications for these medicines, before you give him either one. I heard from my window, this morning, a man ask an other:— "What is Nux Vomica?" "Rat Poison" was the reply. "Oh!" said the first.

Those men knew but one thing for Nux Vomica to do,— destroy rats. If, upon looking up Pleurisy (or any other name), we should give Nux (or any other medicine) because it was "good for" this or that disease, *we should ignore as much as the men did*, both as to the many powers of the medicine, and the many ways in which sickness affects different people. If anybody has pains in his chest like pleurisy, there may, sooner or later, be a cough, loose or dry, indicating an appropriate medicine, his pains may be worse from motion (Bry.), or better from motion (Rhus); he may have lately got wet (Rhus), got frightened (Acon.), got angry (Bry., but not Coloc., because Coloc. is not for pains in the *chest*); he may have strained his chest (Arnica, Rhus), lost blood (Cinch.); there may be sufficient diarrhœa, toothache or other trouble besides pain in the chest, to influence our choice of the medicine. *Our noticing these points will not make it more difficult to*

prescribe, but easier.

☞ *Those* men would be *afraid to take "Rat poison"*, until they were convinced that, diluted, (as Nux vom. may be found at a good homœopathic pharmacy), it would become harmless. We must remember that many of our remedies are poisons, if given in the strength of tinctures (as Acon., Bel., Verat.), and all are more *penetrating* and safe when given as highly diluted as the "thirtieth potency".

To help you prescribe more easily, *and unhesitatingly, though carefully:—*

Neuralgia will not be found noted among the symptoms of the remedies in this book. But, under Cham., you will find "Pains seem unbearable", "Left cheek flushed"; under Bel., "Pains come quickly, and go quickly"; under Rhus, "Pains in damp weather". Choose one of these, or look further if the pain is increased, or relieved by certain circumstances, or accompanied by other symptoms.

Colds, Influenza, Croup, Diptheria, Bronchitis, are not always named under the remedies, but their *symptoms* or *consequences* are found under nearly all. Look for *Dry Cough*, (Acon., where after the symptom "Cough short, dry" are recorded other remedies for a similar cough: This method of noting which medicines are to be studied and compared for especial symptoms, will aid you much); *loose Cough*,— Hepar, etc.; *Sore Throat*,— Bel., etc. If *Diphtheria* is suspected, choose from remedies for sore throat; but in diphtheria, pneumonia, fevers, eruptions, and other dangerous or chronic disorders, the home treatment is to be subsituted, if possible, by that of a physician.

Indigestion will produce *colic*, *diarrhœa*, etc., each of which has its especial characteristics, and they are clearly noted and compared under Ars., Bel., Bry., Cham., etc.

As before implied, the **State of the mind and nerves** is of *much importance* in choosing a

remedy. As suggested on pp. 6, 9, 12, 18, *fright*, *anger*, or any *mental disturbance* may be the cause of disease. If the patient is frightened, compare the applicability to his symptoms, of Acon., Arsen., Bel., Cof., Gels.

Note again, sickness should make us stop, and THINK.

C. F. Nichols.

———: :———

THE OLD GIANT.— "But he is grown so crazy and stiff in his joints that he can now do little more than sit in his cave's mouth grinning at pilgrims as they go by, and biting his nails because he cannot come at them. . . . "You will never mend till more of you be burned."—

Pilgrim's Progress.

Fable of the Ass and the Steamboat.

[From a pamphlet published 1848.]

An ass heavily laden with a sack of letters directed to a distant town on the river, was met by a fox, who apprised him that ease and expedition would both be promoted by transferring his burden to a steamer which had just stopped at the shore.

"This is unreasonable, friend Reynard," said the patient beast; "for my method of transporting the mail has been in operation three thousand years, yours only fifty. It is impossible that the combined wisdom of so many generations should not exceed that of one."

"Your reasoning," replied the fox, "can have no weight, unless there had been a race or races between steamboats and asses during the said three thousand years, and it had been decided that the asses always gained the race, and were less fatigued. Now this trial of speed and strength must have been impossible before steamboats were invented."

Whilst the mail carrier of the old line was staggering under the weight of argument and letters, another ass overtook him, and having overheard the conversation, was enabled to bring timely aid to the confounded disputant.

"Master Reynard," quoth he, "you are not of an age and size rightly to decide such matters. Your facts and arguments may be unanswerable; but they should have no weight with any respectable ass. No respectable and learned ass should ever adopt the new method, until some other still more respectable and more learned shall have previously adopted it."

"It puzzles my brain," replied the fox, "to apply this rule to any useful purpose. I pity your hopeless condition. The practices of these respectable learned beasts will never be reformed,

if each must wait until one more learned and respectable than himself shall have set the example."

The modern opponents of homœopathy do not consider that the *non-adoption* of newly discovered facts and hitherto unheard opinions is not equivalent to their *rejection*. There are many other facts and inferences from them which former ages neither adopted nor rejected, simply because they never so much as dreamed of them.—*Dr. Joslin.*

It is related, in the Chinese Empire, that a burden was often carried suspended from a stick, by two men; until a certain individual discovered that one man could carry two baskets, suspended from either end of one stick, with comparative ease. He was instantly put to death, *not being of the caste of the Inventors;* but his invention is now generally adopted by the less conservative in that country.

What Allopathic Physicians say of Their own Practice.

John Hunter.—Of the virtues of drugs, we know nothing definitely.

Dr. Cabanis.—We discover nothing fixed and invariable in the application of medicine, nor in the plans they should furnish for our conduct.

Dr. Girtanner.—Our materia medica is a mere collection of fallacious observations. Some just opinions founded on experience are mingled with them, but where the subject is not knowledge, and all is opinion, one man's opinion may be as good as another's. When two physicians meet at the sick-bed, they are placed somewhat similarly to the augurs of ancient Rome, of whom Cicero says that "two could scarce look one another in the face without laughing," etc.

Hoffman.— Very few are the remedies of recognized virtue and action; but very many are those suspiciously, fallaciously, and fictitiously indicated.

Dr. Abercrombie.— Uncertainty attends all our researches of the action of external agents upon the body. Our pretended experience must, in general, sink into analogy, and even our analogy too often into conjecture.

Dr. Pereira.— We can hardly refuse our assent to the observations of the late Sir G. Blane, that, in many cases, patients get well in spite of the means employed; and sometimes, where the practitioner fancies that he has made a great cure, we may fairly assume the patient to have made a happy escape.

Dr. Paris.— That such fluctuations in opinion and versatility in practice should have produced an unfavorable impression can hardly excite our astonishment, nor can we be surprised that a portion of mankind has at once arraigned physic as a fallacious art, or derided it as a composition of error and fraud. In the progress of the history of medicines, when shall we be able to produce a discovery or improvement which has been the result of that happy combination of observation, analogy and experiment which has so eminently rewarded the other labors of modern science?

Dr. John Mason Good.— As the historian of medicine approaches nearer to his own times, he finds his path encumbered with almost insurmountable difficulties. In other sciences, although truth is not to be attained without a certain degree of laborious research, yet, to those who are willing to bestow on it the requisite attention, it is, for the most part, attainable; but this, unfortunately, is not the case in medicine.

Dr. S. Jackson.— The interests of the profession are too deeply implicated to admit that things should long continue in their *present state.*

ALLOPATHY

It cannot be concealed that public confidence in the knowledge and intelligence of the profession, has been shaken. In the regular practice, has not the treatment of disease too much degenerated into a blind routine, pursued in nearly every disease, however dissimilar in their nature?

Dr. James Rush.— I here owe it to the general reader to confess that, as far as I know, the medical profession can scarcely produce a volume in its practice, from the works of Hippocrates down to the last-made text-book, which, by the requisitions of an exact philosophy, will not be found to contain nearly as much fiction as truth.

Dr. Magendie observes: The chain that binds allopathia to its fixed position must be broken; it is a humiliating position of medical science. The people see it to be a mere race between physician and disease, as to which can reduce the patient first.

Dr. Schuler, an eminent allopathist of Stolberg.— For a quarter of a century, I followed the banner of Allopathia without finding a thread which could guide me in the labyrinth of medicine. It is assuredly to our ignorance of medicines and the proper modes of using them, that we must attribute the ravages of disease. These thoughts besieged my mind and embarrassed my views, in spite of my attention to the letter of the law prescribed by the masters of the art. That I might escape from this perplexity, I had for a long time devoted much attention to Homœopathia; but the cry of reprobation which rose against it, and the apparent paradoxes in many of its principles, turned me from the study of it, and retained me a faithful adherent to the old method.

And other medical worthies have uttered doubts and anathemas of their own practice quite as earnest as the quotations above given:— *Boerhave*, *Helmont*, *Peter*

AUTHORITIES

Frank, Bergk, Formey, Reil, Marcus Herz, Hecker, Jörg, Puchelt, Kieser, Scherf, Nolde, Leonhard, Kranichfeldt, von Wedekind, Pfeufer, Magella, Wurzner, Choulant, Schultz;—

Not forgetting that *even* Dr. O. W. Holmes, after a brief struggle with Homœopathy, abandoned the practice of his profession with the remark, I firmly believe that if the whole materia medica, as now used, could be sunk to the bottom of the sea, it would be the better for mankind,— and the worse for the fishes.

It were easy to multiply authorities to prove what the conscientious and reflecting of the profession, in every age, have perceived and often publicly lamented.— *Old journal.*

What Allopathic Physicians say in favor of Hahnemann and Homœopathy.

The expressed opinions of able opponents of the system have often been highly favorable to the cause opposed :—

Dr. T. F. Forbes.— No careful observer of his actions, or candid reader of his writings, can hesitate for a moment to admit that he was a very extraordinary man,— one whose name will descend to posterity as the exclusive encogitator, and founder of an original system of medicine, as ingenious as many that preceded it, and probably destined to be the remote, if not the immediate, cause of more important fundamental changes in the practice of the healing art, than have resulted from any promulgated since the days of Galen himself.

By most medical men it was taken for granted that the system was one, not only visionary in itself, but was the result of a mere fanciful hypothesis, disconnected with facts of any kind, and supported by no process of ratiocination or logical inference; while its author, and his apostles and

successors, were looked upon either as visionaries, or quacks, or both. And yet *nothing can be farther from the truth.* Whoever examines the homœopathic doctrines, as expounded in the original writings of Hahnemann, must admit that the system is an ingenious one, and professes to be based on a most formidable array of facts and experiments, woven into a complete code with singular dexterity and apparent fairness. And it is but an act of justice to admit that there exist no grounds for doubting that Hahnemann was as sincere in his belief of the truth of his doctrines as were any of the medical systematists who preceded him, and that many of his followers are sincere, and learned men.

Valentine Mott, after visiting Hahnemann in Europe, speaks of him thus:— Hahnemann is one of the most accomplished and scientific physicians of the present age.

Hufeland, the venerable patriarch of German allopathy; Kopp, a distinguished writer on legal and practical medicine; Broussais, the founder and champion of the celebrated Doctrine Physiologique; Brera, a distinguished allopathist in Italy; Dr. J. G. Millingen, a highly-esteemed surgeon and allopathic practitioner in England; Prof. James M. Naughton, late Pres., of the New York State Medical Society,— these all, living near his time and having opportunities for knowing him, though not homœopathists, express profound admiration for Hahnemann's professional attainments, and speak most respectfully of his system. A plain contrast with the narrow bigotry of the present allopathic school is exhibited in the fact that the medical society of the city and county of New York, consisting of an association of *all* the legal allopathic physicians, more

than *forty* years ago, elected him an honorary member.

Sidney Ringer, strangely enough still an unchallenged writer of the Old School, advocates leading points in Homœopathy.

"It comes before us now, not in the garb of a suppliant unknown and helpless, but as a conquerer, powerful, famous and triumphant."

Brit. Med. Review (Allopathic).

The Large Doses of the Allopathic School.

But can they call this a victory, when, instead of attacking the enemy in front, hand to hand, and terminating the difference by his death, they content themselves with setting every part of the country behind him in flames, cutting off retreat, and destroying all around? The enemy, I say, is often not destroyed, but the poor, innocent country is so ruined that it will scarce recover itself in a long time.— *Hahnemann.*

And so power depends upon size! the bigger the bulk, the surer the success. Perhaps it is this principle which actuates those people who give a half-crown to a collection when they might give a half-sovereign,—it looks larger, and weighs more. —" Behold the ships, which, though they be so *great*, and are driven of fierce winds, yet are they turned about with a very *small* helm." ... " Behold how *great* a matter a little fire kindleth."— In these we have a practical illustration of the truth that results depend less on bulk than on the *adaptation of means to the end.* Bulk has less to do with the power of medicines than the patient's condition. In a diseased state, the whole system is highly sensitive; and, what in health might be taken with little effect, in time of sickness operates with much force. For instance, a healthy man may eat apples, but a single apple might convulse the same man with spasms if he were suffering from diarrhœa. To a person with brain fever, a little wine might prove fatal. It is upon this prin-

ciple we may regulate the dose; it is found by experience, that, in most cases, comparatively small doses *have* curative power, and *experience is the proper test.— Ruddock.*

THE OLD SCHOOL CANNOT CLAIM OUR CONFIDENCE, BUT CAN THE OBJECTIONS TO HOMŒOPATHY BE SATISFACTORILY ANSWERED?

"Little Pills." — "What is the basis of the system of homœopathy? It is the law of CURE BY SIMILARS. Every member of the allopathic body is making war upon the opposing school; they pronounce it an error, and term us quacks. And what do you suppose they attack? Is there a systematic effort to show that our law is untrue? No; all they attempt is to decry our "little pills." This is their song, morning, noon, and night! These little pills float before their vision. They see nothing else, and curse nothing else. But it is not these which is marching this round world over, and threatening the ancient school of medicine.

The little pills are not an essential part of our enginery.

Now let us exhort you. Be honest; do not, for honor's sake, longer ridicule these globules! You know, if these were thrown away, homœopathy would be just the same thing!

If you would make war on us, attack our great principle. There is nothing else worthy your attention. Because we have found it convenient to put our medicines on sugar, for you to make war upon that sugar, is too small business for such dignified men.

You might as well, in making war upon republicanism, pounce upon the paper whereon its laws are written. Suppose you could prove that the type were too small, or the books too small, would this really affect the principle of republicanism? *Cin. Journ. of Hom.* 1852.

"It is impossible to Cure with Small Doses."

Had it been *customary* with the older surgeons to extract *splinters* from the fingers by pounding them with a *hammer*, until some one had ultimately hit upon the expedient of doing it with a needle, should we not have heard a great outcry against the innovation? Says the old orthodox surgeon, "This small-dose system has no efficiency. I have been pounding here for two hours, and the splinter has barely started. My instrument is efficient, as you have evidences in the bruises. Do you think to dislodge the splinter with your insignificant homœopathic needle point? It is contrary to the experience of three thousand years; it is contrary to all analogy. I would as soon think of harnessing a mosquito before my gig." The surgeon of the new school replies, "Your instrument is ponderous and powerful, but not efficacious. You might pound the patient to a jelly before the splinter would come out. If you happen now and then to hit it, you are just as likely to drive it in. My instrument is small, but effective. The whole secret consists in applying the force at the right point and in the right direction."

Allopathy applies her force at the wrong point and in the wrong direction: Homœopathy applies hers at the right point and in the right direction. This *right direction from the right point* is the one reason why a small dose suffices.— *Joslin.*

Like many other facts in nature the best answer to an objection is the fact itself. When the Atlantic telegraph was proposed it was supposed that an immense galvanic battery would be required to work it; but practical experience has taught the learned electricians that a comparatively

feeble current of low intensity, with delicate indicators, is what they require. Not a very long while ago, Dr. A. B. Gould, of Cambridge, telegraphed across the ocean with a battery consisting of *a gun cap and a drop of water*. How *could* it be done? It *was* done. How *can* the weak battery be better? It *is* better.— *J. B. B.*

Hahnemann was led to give the small doses only after observing that medicines chosen correctly, yet given insufficiently diluted, *caused first an aggravation* of the complaint before giving relief, until he gave them further diluted, when *they cured without noticable aggravation*. That *there is medicine* in carefully made homœopathic preparations cannot be doubted, *because they cure.*

Mathematicians tell us, that into whatever number of parts they may divide a substance, each portion retains a *small share* of the material.... There exist immense powers which have no weight, such as light and heat.— *Hahnemann.* How much of the measure of small-pox does it need to produce the disease, and how little of vaccine to prevent it? What evidence of the senses, or what chemical test, or what microscope can detect the terrible particles which produce epidemic diseases, such as intermittent fever, and the plague?— *Ehrmann, and Sharp.*

Physicians of the old school have made observations confirming the power of drugs highly subdivided, especially in mineral waters. Sept. 7, 1872, *M. Davaine* reported to the French Academy the results of twenty-five experiments upon animals, by which it appeared that dilutions of poisoned blood were invariably (in twenty-five cases) active even after dilution *one trillion* times.

The mechanical division of gold is carried to an almost incredible degree; in gilding it may be divided into particles a thousand four hundred millionths of a square inch in size, and yet possess the color and other characters of the mass.—
W. Sharp.

Spectrum analysis has discovered in mineral waters particles of metal which were too small for detection by the analyses of chemistry; it also finds the atoms of metal in numerous highly potentized homœopathic preparations.

Why this minute division increases the power of medicines has been explained by Doffler, a celebrated mathematician (not a homœopathist) :— He shows, in his Essays on the Small and Great in Nature, that *infinitely divided substances* must necessarily act better than crude substances because of their *increase of surface.*

Apropos to the *Roundabout Method, in contrast with the direct and minute, Dr. Clarke* adapts thereunto Charles Lamb's Story of Roast Pig in China.

The narrator affects to have derived his information from a Chinese manuscript, wherein it is related, that, the son of a swineherd having accidentally set fire to their cottage, a litter of pigs perished therein. In handling one of these untimely sufferers, the boy burned his fingers, and applied them to his mouth to cool them, when for the first time in his life,— in the world's life indeed, he tasted "cracklings." The father met with a similar experience, and, being also delighted with the taste, kept it secret; but, from time to time, his house was burned. Finally, he was watched, arrested, tried, and, the jury accepting a taste of the roast pig, acquitted. But the secret was divulged, and nothing but fires were

seen in every direction, until at length a sage arose, who made the discovery that the flesh of swine, or indeed of any other animal, might be cooked without the necessity of consuming a whole house! "And so long", says Dr. Clarke, "as ipecacuanha and tartar emetic are given in doses that vomit; mercury, till its poisonous influence is seen in the mouth; quinine, till there is a vertigo or delirium; strychnine, till there are spasms; arsenic, till the eyes are bloodshot; and so on, as allowed by the regular practice, we may assume the allopathic art of cure to stand at an epoch corresponding to that marked in the art of cookery by burning the house to roast a pig."

But what explanation can be given of the leading principle:—

Like cures Like (Similia Similibus Curantur):— "How can this be true?" Its truth is clearly exhibited IN RESULTS, and is easily explained. Hahnemann's experience follows:—

Hahnemann, while an old school practitioner, was engaged in translating into German, Cullen's "Materia Medica," and was proceeding in the article on Cinchona, Peruvian Bark. The speculations of Cullen as to its mode of operation suggested to Hahnemann the idea of testing its properties in his own person. He took the bark for several days. At length the sickening influence of the drug manifested itself in *chills*, followed by *fever*. The admitted febrifuge qualities of Cinchona on the one hand, and the *similar* disease that he then experienced in his own person from its employment, struck him as a singular coincidence. He placed the two facts side by side. "That the bark cures *chills* and *fever* is a fact too obvious to admit of doubt; and I am now suffering *chills* and *fever* from its use."— *Payne.*

In accordance with his experience of Cinchona, Hahnemann found other drugs to act in the same manner by producing the symptoms in the healthy which they were capable of curing in the sick. He says:—

Even in the practice of domestic medicine by persons ignorant of our profession, but who were gifted with sound judgment, it was discovered that this method was the most rational. A limb that is recently frozen is frequently rubbed with snow. A cook who has scalded his hand, exposes it to the fire at a certain distance, not heeding the increase of pain which it at first occasions, because experience has taught him that this course will cure the burn. Other observing persons—for example, the lacker-workers—apply a substance to burns which excites of itself a similar feeling of heat, that is to say hot alcohol or oil of turpentine; and an experienced reaper, however little he may otherwise use strong liquors, will not drink cold water *(contraria contrariis)* when the heat of the sun has brought him into a feverish state, but therefore takes a small quantity of some warming liquor. And the writings of eminent physicians of all ages have contained confirmations of this law of the relief by similars:— *John Hunter* mentions the great inconvenience following cold applications to burns, while he, and *Fernel*, *Sydenham*, *Kentish*, *Anderson*, *J. Bell*, *Zimmerman*, and *F. de Hilden*, have advocated the application of heat in the conditions mentioned above.

Hippocrates, esteemed for his subtile spirit of observation,— "the father of all rational medicine," living 450-301 B. C.— says, in his "Aphorisms on Man": "By the like from which a malady arises, convalescency ensues. Strangury not existing is caused by the same by which it is stopped; and cough-like strangury is produced and removed by the same." "Administer to those who labor under melancholy the root of mandragora

in less weight than what might create insanity in a healthy person." "Like is to be expelled by its like, and not by its contrary; heat by heat, cold by cold, piercing by piercing; for heat attracts heat, cold attracts cold, as the magnet does the iron."—*Quoted by Bruckhausen.*

Paracelsus says, "It is a perverted method to give remedies which produce the contrary of a disease; remedies ought to be given which act similarly to it."

Stahl, the Danish physician, has expressed his convictions unequivocally: "The wonderful effects of oil of vitriol, given in very small doses, cannot be owing to its composition, but to its adaptation to the disease on a different principle. I am convinced that the received method of treating diseases by opposite remedies is completely false and absurd, and that diseases are subdued by agents producing a similar affection. By these means I have cured a disposition to acidity of the stomach in cases where the opposite treatment had been used to no purpose."

The English "Sweating-Sickness," which appeared in the year 1485, was more murderous than the plague. It destroyed at its commencement, as testified by *Willis*, ninety-nine patients out of one hundred, and could not be subdued till they had learned to administer sweating remedies. After that time, *Sennertes* says, few persons died from it.

De Hale, *Sarcone*, and *Pringle* are authorities for the relief of pleurisy with Squills, which *Wagner* has seen to produce pleurisy and inflammation of the lungs.

In citing these passages, I wish to free myself from the reproach of arrogating to myself the merit of the discovery.— *Hahnemann.*

Hahnemann quotes *hundreds* of instances where medicines are used with benefit in

those very diseases whose symptoms they produce in the healthy.

Like can cure like, for affinities are undoubtedly posessed by individual remedies for especial portions of the living organism, two things cannot simultaneously be in the same place, the medicine *can* find and displace the disease when Homœopathically prepared, because it is then finely subdivided, and capable of penetrating the subtlest parts of the body.

That it does this is shown by experience.

"Your Medicines are Violent Poisons." —So some of them were before they were diluted. All drugs are poisons, but it is one peculiar glory of Homœopathy that by manipulation those poisons are changed from *death-giving* to *life-giving* powers. We can thus use with safety many invaluable agents which allopathy dares not handle. We render them colorless, tasteless, odorless, *poisonless*, but experience shows, *not powerless*. — *J. B. B.*

"You give Medicines made of Things which have no Medicinal Action,— such as Sponge and Salt."—Which do you aver, —this or the preceding?

"But Children often eat a Whole Box of Homœopathic Medicines, and it does not hurt them any." Yes, this is sometimes true, though usually some slight disturbance of health follows, *but what if it doesn't?* The medicines were not intended to *kill*, but to *cure*. To homœopathy, then, belongs another distinguishing glory that she has never killed anybody by mistake. How many precious lives do you suppose are sacrificed every year by mistakes of Allopathic druggists, physicians, and nurses? *Hundreds, and perhaps thousands.* By homœopathy how many? *Not one.* — *J. B. B.*

ITS REASON.

Further it must be borne in mind, that, while in health the "whole box" of medicine might be eaten with little effect, sickness promptly produces sensitiveness to medicinal action,— whereupon the most delicate agents discover their power. Physiology assures us that, upon occurance of certain diseases of the lung, eye, etc., *millions* of *new* nerves, bloodvessels etc. appear,— sentient to any influence, however delicate. This may be observed, almost instantaneously, upon the infliction of an injury to the eye (See p. 9, lower lines).

"It is Nature which Cures,"— "The diet and general good care cure the patients; besides, I think they get well *because they have no medicine*, for dosing is useless!" If this plan cures, why does not the old school adopt it, and cease— at least in the class of cases which they think amenable to careful regimen— to use such dangerous weapons? But is it diet which quickly relieves a distressing cough, quiets a dangerous inflammation of the heart, checks frightful flooding in child bed, makes comparatively harmless croup, diphtheria, scarlet fever, dysentery, convulsions, and saves a large percentage of the most terrible cases of the plague and cholera?

"Homœopathy cannot be Trusted in Dangerous Diseases, and the Weakness of the Medicines adapts them only to Women and Children." Untrue! The remedies, when carefully chosen, act quickly in diseases of a rapidly fatal tendency, and with no reference to age or sex. The *Tests* which follow were not applied to women and children only.

Tests have been fully confirmed (applicable to both of the quibbles preceding).

In the Irish famine of 1847, three classes of hospitals were instituted with the following results: Ordinary treatment, mortality, thirteen per ct.; homœopathic treatment, two per cent; no medicine, but simply cleanliness and good diet, ten per cent. Here the old treatment shows itself to be worse than none by three per cent. The treatment of an epidemic of typhus fever in 1813, by Hahnemann himself, is a prominent instance of this kind, where nearly two hundred patients were treated, without the loss of a single case, at the time when an enormous mortality attended the mode of practice sanctioned by ages.— ***Kidd.***

In 1831, Dr. Bakody's homœopathic treatment of cholera lost two patients out of forty-nine, while the old methed lost five out of seven. From 1831 to 1848, the mortality among cholera patients in Europe and America was nine p. c. for the new school, thirty-two for the old. As to the correctness of the homœopathic statistics, the following are furnished by government (allopathic) officials:—

"The proportion of deaths at Tischnowitz was small. The homœopathic treatment was the evident cause of this favorable result. (signed) Dr. V. Mckarsky v. Meck, K. K. Inspector."

"Upon comparing the report [made by the government inspector] of homœopathic treatment in their hospital, with that of the same epidemic in other hospitals of Vienna at a similar time, it appears that *two thirds* thus treated *recovered*, while *two thirds* treated in the other hospitals *died*. This extraordinary result led to the repeal of the law relative to Homœopathy," (this by M. Wilde, a distinguished surgeon of Dublin) Thus the very fact that Homœopathy has been sanctioned by law in Austria since 1836, is an

eternal monument and testimony to its superior success in the treatment of Cholera. *Pamph.*

The general (allopathic) report made of cholera treatment in Paris, 1848–50, gave to homœopathy 34 1-2 p. c. mortality, against 57 allopathic.

In a public letter, Dr. Mc.Loughlin, a distinguished physician in London, and government inspector in 1855, says:— "You are aware that I went to your hospital prepossessed against the homœopathic system; that you had in your camp an enemy, rather than a friend. That there may be no misapprehension about the cases, I will add that all I saw were true cases of Cholera, and that I saw several cases which did well under your treatment which I have no hesitation in saying would have sunk under any other. *Although an allopath by principle, education, and practice*, yet were it the will of God to afflict me with cholera, and to deprive me of power to prescribe for myself, I would rather be in the hands of a homœopathic, than of an allopathic prescriber." *Dunham.*

Kurtz and others officially published and compared the statistics of allopathic vs. homœopathic hospital treatment, during ten years, in England, Scotland, France, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Sweden, Bohemia, Bavaria, Austria, Hungary, Silesia, Russia, and Italy, with an average of over 50 p. c. in favor of Homœopathy.

Tabulated statements from official sources show the average mortality of private patients in New York, Philadelphia, Brooklyn and Boston, from 1870 to 1873, to have been, for homœopathy ten deaths yearly to each physician, for allopathy eighteen deaths.

In the hospital treatment of insanity by Homœopathy, in the United States, the

average percentage of homœopathic cures in 1877, *was 20 p. c.; against 9 p. c.*, the average of the twenty-eight principal State asylums of this country!

As an official triumph of present importance, the treatment of Yellow fever is of interest. In the epidemic of 1878, 6.06 per ct. died under homœopathic treatment, imperfect allopathic returns give an average of 17.02 per ct.

"Homœopathic Cures are from Faith in the Treatment."

Where the sick are cured by the visit from the doctor, or by his saying he can help them, he who inspires this faith is a useful man. "Faith" has been so miseducated that the patient of the old school is led to place his faith in nausea and griping, which he is taught to believe are good for him, when he can have instead, under right treatment, quick relief without these unpleasant effects of his medicine added to the pains of his disease. To insist that it is faith alone which cures is, however, very silly, because the majority of our patients have resorted to us, at first, not only without faith, but prejudiced against the system. "The medicine is good only for children", but does an infant care what school of medicine has quieted his cries! Does a horse possess a theory to explain his cure by means of our treatment, and does prejudice actuate the immense droves of sheep and cattle, whose owners, in England and in our Western country, accomplish their successful treatment by homœopathic medicines? Dr. Ruddock assumes the daring position, that, since homœopathy is capable of curing a calf, it would do the same even for an allopathic doctor,

should he chance to be treated when ill, in spite of his unbelief.

"But you Homœopaths give no physic. What are you going to do if a man does not have a movement from the bowels for some days? An Allopath always gives opening medicines." Yes, this most superficial practice of producing an evacuation in a dangerous fever, or other disease which may have constipation for one of its symptoms, often delights the unthinking practitioner and his patient. But he has reason to be alarmed and ashamed when his medicine so irritates the bowels (especially when nothing is there to be expelled) that dysentery sets in. We can no more expect *any sort* of stoppage of the bowels to be truly *cured* by such rough and unintelligent forcing, than we might hope to cure a deeply seated disease of the organs of respiration by merely clearing out the throat with a syringe or gargle. The inactivity is made more obstinate by using cathartics until they have at last no effect, and cases of inveterate constipation are produced by cathartics more often than by natural causes. But a remedy rightly chosen restores the healthy action of the *whole* organism; a homœopathic patient has no eternal cause to ask his doctor for *big* pills.

"You do not give anything to Make People Sleep." People cannot be *made to sleep*, but only made unconscious. "A chemical restraint on the brain-cells is as bad as mechanical restraint on the limbs."—*Maudsley on the Mind.* Sleeplessness is only *cured* by removing its cause. How many sufferers from this unspeakable discomfort, suffering not only from their wakefulness, but also from the distress which accompa-

nies the use of opiates, incurring also the terrible danger of becoming *opium eaters*, have expressed their unbounded gratitude when at last relieved under the effects of a rational treatment! *J. B. B.*

Lest we appear unjust to the Allopathic school, we record a single instance of appreciation known to have occurred since 1852. A disciple of Hahnemann was called to a lad who had bled for some days from the nose, in spite of the efforts of his medical attendant. The former administered a powder of *Carbo vegetablis* (charcoal), remarking, "I think charcoal will relieve the bleeding," which it did almost immediately. "But it is white," said the Irish doctor who had been in attendance- "Yes, it is a homœopathic preparation,—a trituration." — "I think," said the learner regarding its action with astonishment, "I think white charcoal is better than black!"

Homœopathy is cheap.— You pay only the doctor; there is no druggist's bill. As you get well quicker, you lose less time from your occupation. Business men regard this, and the poor must regard it, to whom the loss of a day's work is important in itself, while want of promptness may deprive a man of employment for months to come.

And, finally, Homœopathy is a Success. Statistics are multiplied the world over, showing the immense advantage of death rates for Homœopaths, *and men of business confide their money to the statistics:*— The lives of those who have homœopathic treatment, are numerously insured at lower rates than when the medical care is of the old school.

ITS ESTABLISHMENT.

The fact that homœopathy is not the choice of the ignorant, but chiefly of thoughtful and intelligent persons, and the upper classes in social life; the fact that if this School has increased ten years hence just in proportion to its gains of the past ten years, its patients and practitioners *will have doubled those of allopathy;** the fact that direct quotations exhibit the empirical pervading of homœopathy into nearly every text book of the Materia Medica, —these *fact weapons* terrible and fine are unceasingly telling for The Fact itself— *die milde Macht ist gros.*

The prejudices of the ancient school are falling out from the general belief, "like moss from an unfolding flower, and already our science may be seen to contain within itself the elements of its future perfection." The new school is vindicated by the press, employed in hospitals and State institutions, and recognized as an established science by the State, and by educational bodies of acknowledged prudence. In the universities of Vienna, Munich, Edinburgh and Boston, chairs are given to its professors; Throughout the civilized world medical schools are numerously es-

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*A running comparison of A. D. 1840, when one hundred homœopathic physicians existed in the United States [see N. E. Gazette, Nov. '79], with 1880, when five thousand are registered, would augur yet more cruel gains than the above, should the next forty years permit a proportionate ratio of growth for the young giant.

tablished whose therapeutics are founded on homœopathy. One sixth of the medical practitioners of this country are now openly homœopaths.

And homœopathic medicines are covertly employed by hundreds of practitioners of the old school.

"Their arrows are broken, their springs are dried up..... Let us be faithful to their *rude* virtues as men, and pay due tribute to their unhappy fate" as reasoners.

"As nobody is compelled by Law to practise or use Homœopathics, nobody has a right to complain that it is as it is; but everybody is welcome to its benefits such as they are."

And "'facts are stubborn things,' and they remain what they are, in spite of belief or unbelief, understanding or not, ... stumbling-blocks to block-heads, stepping-stones for the wise, and corner-stones of the eternal temples of Science and Truth." More *Anon.*

The material of this tract is largely gathered from early writings. Dr. Ruddock's "Fallacies and Claims" has, later, furnished valuable matter. Credit for each quotation is given as far as possible.